Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge

1996 Gypsy Moth Suppression Project

WHEN AN ACCIDENT OCCURS

Immediate Actions to Be Taken

1. Rescue survivors and render first aid.
2. Immediately notify local emergency services if communications are available at the accident site. If not, contact Project Operations Center, who will notify local emergency services.
3. Secure the site.
4. After immediate threat of danger has passed, refer to the safety plan for more detailed procedures.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

County Emergency Services:	(410) **228-3223** Dorchester Co. Health Department County Dispatcher
State Police:	Emergency 911 (410) **228-3101** Cambridge, MD
Fire Departments:	Emergency 911 (410) **228-2222** or **2223** Dorchester Fire Control (410) **228-1861** Church Creek Fire Tower
Poison Control Center:	**1-800-492-2414**
Center for Oil/Toxic Chemical Spills:	**1-800-424-8802**

BLACKWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION PROJECT

SAFETY PLAN
1996

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INTRODUCTION

This Safety Plan is specific for the aerial application of the pesticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (BTK) for gypsy moth suppression. The goals of this Safety Plan are to:

1. Eliminate all avoidable accidents.

2. Identify and eliminate hazardous conditions whenever possible.

3. Promote safety awareness, responsibility and accountability.

4. Create and maintain positive attitudes in all employees toward personal health and safety.

This Safety Plan covers the following areas:

1. Provides guidance in proper methods of storing, transporting, mixing, applying and disposing of pesticides. This guidance is designed to minimize the potential for adverse human health and environmental effects associated with the use of pesticides.

2. Prescribes specific communication and transportation actions to be taken in the event of an emergency.

3. Detailed action to be taken during or after the pesticide application, if there is evidence of illness or physical reaction to the pesticide.

4. Provides the names and telephone numbers of the nearest hospital facilities, ambulance services and fire companies to be contacted in case of an emergency in the vicinity of the treatment area.

5. Includes a list of pesticide ingredients, appropriate precautionary label statements, and EPA Registration Number of the pesticide to enable prompt and accurate transmission of the information in case of accident or illness.

6. List of known antidotes to reduce or eliminate possible hazards to humans and other non-target organisms from accidental pesticide spills or misapplications.

Regardless of how thorough this Safety Plan may appear, each person on the project should be constantly alert to detect any unsafe practices and provide immediate corrective action to eliminate or deter these acts. Injuries can occur in a fraction of a second.

GENERAL SAFETY

All project personnel should be: (1) fully acquainted with hazards of pesticide use; (2) understand the importance of personal hygiene; (3) use protective clothing and devices that are prescribed on the pesticide label or required by USDI F&WS and/or USDA Forest Service; and (4) always be sure somebody knows where you are working.

Persons working on projects involving the use of pesticides should become familiar and comply with the project Safety Plan. A copy of this project Safety Plan should be in the possession of each person working on this project. A general reference source for pesticide safety is "PESTICIDE SAFETY - GUIDELINES FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION", Publication FPM 83-1, USDA Forest Service, Forest Pest Management, Washington Office.

A Job Safety and Health Hazard Analysis, Form FS-6700-7 (1/86), has been included in the Appendices. It assists in identifying the hazards on the project and identifies ways to eliminate, or at least minimize them.

In general, the pesticides used for this project have low to no toxicity to humans, but unnecessary contact should be avoided. Some people are hypersensitive to certain compounds. Personnel who have a known chemical hypersensitivity to compounds being used should not work on this project. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheets included in the Appendices to see what compounds are being used, and their potential hazards.

Supervisors should be informed of any allergies or medications a crew member may have, so that in the event of an emergency an EMT or physician can be alerted and can provide the appropriate aid to the person.

The health and safety precautions to be followed when using a pesticide include:

- Reading the label on all pesticide containers and following recommended mixing and use directions.

- Following safety practices provided on the label and in the project Safety Plan.

- Keeping visitors and other non-project persons, pets, and livestock out of loading and storage sites and areas where application is in process.

- Washing hands with soap and water immediately after contact with chemicals before handling food or tobacco substances. <u>DO NOT EAT, DRINK, OR SMOKE WHILE USING PESTICIDES!</u>

- Washing work clothes daily and changing into clean clothing when not on duty.

- Handling containers of pesticides and/or diluting with care to avoid personal injury. Use barrel rolls when applicable.

- Cleaning up spilled pesticides immediately after securing the safety of persons on the project.

- Supplying persons directly involved with handling pesticide containers or spill clean-up with unlined liquid-proof gloves and boots. Gloves should cover the wrists and boots should extend above the ankle. Long sleeve shirts and pants must be worn.

- Ensuring that mixing, loading, and application crews have eye protection available for use.

- Avoiding skin contact with pesticides or breathing of pesticide dusts or vapors at all times.

FOOT TRAVEL

Field crews will constantly be traveling by foot to reach some balloon marking sites. Be certain that permission has been granted from land owners in advance of crossing private property.

BLISTERS - Break in boots before using them heavily. Keep laces tight and wear heavy socks. Treat broken blisters to avoid infection.

FATIGUE, EXHAUSTION - Workers should be in good shape. If not, some form of exercise should be scheduled before the field season starts. When in the field, minimize heavy supplies being carried where possible, and divide work so as to minimize any extra unnecessary trips.

STEEP SLOPES, WET LOGS AND ROCKS - Watch where you step and don't hurry in hazardous terrain. Sturdy work boots should be worn with a minimum height of 8" with Vibram type soles.

WORKING IN HOURS OF DARKNESS - Because of the irregular working hours associated with aerial spraying, it may not be possible to arrange your schedule to minimize the need to be in the woods in the dark. Pick your easiest, unobstructed route, such as walking down a woods road or open trail. If time permits, reconnoiter the area of work during daylight hours. Flashlights will be made available to all field personnel; always carry an extra set of batteries.

DISORIENTATION IN THE WOODS - Note obvious landmarks and directions, and familiarize yourself with the maps before entering the area. Use the maps, compasses and radio if necessary to keep track of where you are. If you become disoriented, don't panic. Find a road or, as a last resort, a drainage and follow it until you can find where you are and orient yourself to the map.

WALKING THROUGH BRUSH - Avoid these areas when the light conditions are poor. If carrying filled balloons, you may have to go around brushy areas to avoid puncturing them. Be alert for branch stubs and sticks, and wear a hard hat and eye protection. Heavy canvas duck clothing is recommended in areas with briars or other thorny vegetation. Full balloons cannot be carried through thorny vegetation if it is higher than thigh level.

FENCES - Cross at gates or near posts and use extreme caution. Puncture wounds can easily become infected or cause tetanus, so threat them seriously. Be alert to electric and barbed wire fences.

WORKING DURING HUNTING SEASON - Crew members will wear orange safety vests whenever working in the woods.

VEHICLE TRAVEL AND EQUIPMENT

Field crews will be doing a lot of driving from one area to the next. Operators are responsible for driving defensively, to avoid accident situations created by the mistakes of others, or by weather and road conditions.

VEHICLE TRAVEL - Always use defensive driving techniques and limit speeds to those appropriate to the vehicle and the road you are traveling. Drive only on roads that are appropriate for the vehicle you are driving. You won't save time if you get stuck or have an accident to avoid a half-mile walk. Wear your seat belts at all times when the vehicle is in motion and also, do not carry filled balloons around in the driving compartment of the vehicle. Watch out for animals trying to cross the road.

Conduct daily vehicle safety checks. Each vehicle shall carry a first aid kit, fire extinguisher and accident report form kit.

HELIUM TANKS - Tanks should be blocked securely in a vehicle to avoid rolling around and under **NO** circumstances will the regulator be left on the tank when the vehicle is in motion. If small portable tanks are used, care should be taken to avoid dropping or striking them against any object, and again DO NOT transport them with the regulators attached. If a valve does break or a tank ruptures, get behind the nearest and sturdiest cover possible, as pressurized tanks can become extremely dangerous and often fatal projectiles!

AVIATION SAFETY MEASURES

1. No spectators will be allowed in the loading and fueling area (Operations Area). Spectators will be prohibited within 100 feet of the Operations Area.

2. Operations Area will be cordoned off and signed "Authorized Personnel Only" and "No Smoking".

3. Smoking, or use of matches or lighters, will not be permitted within 50 feet of any fueling or loading operations.

4. All landing approaches and departure routes will be kept clear of vehicles and personnel.

5. All loose gear in the area of a helispot susceptible to rotor downwash shall be secured or removed.

6. Wind indicator (such as a wind sock) is required.

7. Operations Area for the aircraft will have a first aid kit, a clean water source and fire extinguisher.

8. Static grounds will be provided for both the loading and refueling operations.

9. Ear and eye protection will be used.

10. Hats will be secured by a chin strap or not worn at all.

11. Approach or leave aircraft only when authorized by pilot or authorized personnel. When approaching or leaving helicopters remain in full view of the pilot and keep in a crouched position. Do not approach an aircraft under the wing or around the propellers.

12. Prior to any refueling operations, all aircraft passengers will be off-loaded.

13. Pilots and any passengers will use seat belts and when available, shoulder restraints.

14. Fire resistant (Nomex) clothing will be worn by pilots of application and any observation aircraft, and by any aerial observers in a helicopter or in a fixed-wing aircraft that will be flying below 500 feet.

15. Communication to the pilot during take off and landing is prohibited except in an emergency, i.e. sighting of other unidentified low flying aircraft in a danger path or sighting of flames or fire on the aircraft. Remain CALM and report your sightings clearly.

16. Provisions will be made to apply calcium chloride or water for dust reduction at a helispot area.

17. All specifications in the application contract will be adhered to regarding aircraft operations, safety and communications.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

All personnel involved with this project will be confronted with this type of hazard and must be aware of the following elements.

ALLERGY TO GYPSY MOTH - This is unavoidable working in epidemic populations, and is often not known until a person comes in contact with this situation. Though normally not serious, the possibility should be made clear to potential employees. An allergy usually manifests itself as a red rash, and can be minimized by wearing long clothing and protecting the collar and wrist/ankle area. Treat the rash with antihistamine lotion.

STINGING INSECTS, POISON IVY - Wear long clothing and watch where you are walking, sitting or reaching. Ointments can be used to lessen the effects of poison ivy. Make your co-workers aware of any allergies you have to bee stings and make sure they know where your antidote is kept. Keep an eye out for hornets constructing nests and stay clear of them. A bee sting can be fatal.

BITING INSECTS - Ticks, biting flies and mosquitoes will be the major pests on this project. This nuisance can be minimized by wearing long clothing and using insect repellent.

POISONOUS SNAKES - Watch out for rattlesnakes and copperheads in the spring on warm exposed spots, especially along timber roads, or stream banks. Wear high boots and chaps or heavy, loose fitting pants, and look before stepping over logs or climbing hand over hand on rocks. Copperheads require special care because they are well camouflaged and do not have any warning mechanism like a rattlesnake. In the event of a bite, remain calm and take the most direct route back to the vehicle with a partner so he/she can drive the bitten victim to the closest medical facility.

WILD ANIMALS - Give wild and domestic animals a wide berth, particularly if they have young nearby. It is also possible that the wildlife you come upon may have rabies, so don't go near or attempt to touch them.

IN THE EVENT AN ACCIDENT SHOULD OCCUR WITH THE ABOVE HAZARDS,
Follow these procedures in order of priority:

1. Administer first aid to the victim. Use personal protective equipment while trying to stop any bleeding. If help is needed, contact the closest available unit to you for assistance.

2. Transport victim to nearest hospital.

3. Contact your work supervisor as soon as possible. Supervisor should have information on each crew member's emergency data including home telephone number, and who to contact in event of emergency, as well as allergy information, blood type, etc.

4. Once the injured person is received by medical personnel, try to recall the sequence of events leading to the accident. Stay at the hospital until you are notified by medical personnel that you can leave.

5. Fill out a CA-1 and any other necessary reporting forms within 24 hours of the accident.

6. Review the situation and take corrective action to avoid similar actions in the future.

FIRST AID - PESTICIDES

Exposure to pesticides may occur through four routes of entry which are: (1) oral, (2) respiratory, (3) dermal, and (4) through cuts or abrasions in the skin. Current guides on pesticide poisoning such as "Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings" (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-540/9-80-005, January 1982) provide emergency instructions for recognizing and treating poisoning by pesticides. These guides should be readily available and consulted when needed.

In the event that a pesticide is accidentally swallowed, spilled on the skin, or splashed into the eyes, follow label directions or other emergency medical instructions provided by a poison control center, hospital, or other medical facility.

Initial first aid action that should be taken is as follows:

1. If a pesticide is swallowed, call a physician immediately and get medical care as quickly as possible (see Appendix F).

2. If a pesticide is splashed in an eye, wash the eye with clean water immediately and continue washing for about 20 minutes, and not less than 15 minutes. Speed is essential to prevent injury to the eye. This is one reason to have clean water on-hand during any pesticide project. An eye-wash apparatus should be located at each site where handling pesticides is taking place. Have the eye examined by a physician immediately.

3. If a pesticide is spilled on the skin, immediately wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Put on clean clothing. Everyone should carry an extra change of clothes in their vehicle. Use plenty of soap and clean water to cleanse the skin, hair, and fingernails.

SINCE THE SYMPTOMS OF PESTICIDE POISONING VARY DEPENDING ON THE EXPOSURE, AN INDIVIDUAL FEELING ABNORMAL IN ANY WAY SHOULD REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO THE ON-SITE PROJECT SUPERVISOR.

When emergency medical information or assistance is needed, and a telephone is not readily available, use a project radio to make contact with persons who can then follow through with providing advanced notification to a physician's office or medical facility.

ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. Notification Procedures: As used in this Safety Plan, ACCIDENT shall mean: (1) destruction or substantial damage to a vehicle; (2) minor, serious, or fatal injury to persons working on the project, whether Forest Service employees, Contractor employees, or other persons.

   As used in this Safety Plan, INCIDENT shall mean any mishap, malfunction, or situation involving vehicles or persons on the project which results in a deviation from standard procedures, or has the potential of resulting in an accident.

   Notification procedures should follow standard operating channels. The employee initiates notification procedures by notifying:

   Name: Brad Onken
   Phone: (304) **285-1546**/(301)**509-6582**

   Who notifies:

   Name: Helen Butalla/Steve Smith
   Phone: (304) **285-1548**

   Who notifies:

   Name: Dan Zimmerman
   Phone: (610) 975-4200

2. Reporting Accidents and Incidents: Telephone notification reports on pesticide accidents and incidents must be followed by written Report FS-21000-D, Pesticide Accident and Incident Report, giving as applicable, the facts according to the reporting outline prescribed in FSH 2109.12, Chapter 50, 52-1 and any other reporting forms that may be required by other agencies involved in the suppression project.

   In summary, these facts include:

   Location of accident or incident

   Ownership of property involved

   Pesticide involved: common name, quantity of total mix spilled, quantity of active pesticide product spilled, quantity of active ingredient spilled, EPA Registration Number of product.

Weather conditions at time of accident or incident.
Vegetation and animal species involved.

If humans were involved, obtain a written statement from the attending physician.

Pesticide spill clean-up measures taken.

Special problems encountered during pesticide spill clean-up.

Description of accident or incident including events immediately preceding and relating to the accident or incident. (Include soil type and moisture conditions if they have a bearing on absorption or movement of the pesticide in the soil.

Local, State and other Federal agencies notified of accident or incident.

Action taken to coordinate corrective measures with other agencies.

Record of sample:
- What was collected (carcass, plant material, water, soil, etc.)
- Time and date of samples

If Forest Service employee, volunteer, human resource program enrollee, job corp enrollee, visitor, contract employee, or permittee is involved in an accident that involves the Forest Service and results in death, injury, illness, and/or property damage, consult FSM 6730 "ACCIDENT REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION", for appropriate reporting and investigating procedure.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The responsibility for transporting, storing, applying, and disposing of pesticides is of the contractor.

Contractors must abide by Federal OSHA and State Safety requirements. However, if any project personnel observes unsafe practices that could adversely affect employee health or the environment, the COR has the following responsibilities (FSH 6309.11).

- The project personnel shall not ignore obvious safety hazards or violations. If the violation or hazard presents imminent threat of serious injury, the project coordinator shall point them out to the contractor.

- Persistent violations or any serious violations shall be reported to the project coordinator.

- Failure to practice an acceptable conduct of safety by Contractor or Government personnel shall be documented and, if necessary, work shall be suspended until deficiencies are corrected.

The Forest Service has a responsibility to identify hazards and to require the contractor to minimize hazards.

1. Application Equipment - Frequent inspections for leakage or overflow of pesticides from storage tanks, pumps, or hose lines should be conducted. An air gap or anti-siphon device between the water source and the mixing tank is required. Mixing of spray solutions should be done away from streams, drains, or ditches leading to streams and only in areas where major spills would be absorbed by the soil before reaching a stream.

   Protection needed for handling the pesticide during mixing is 8" high-top boots, rubber gloves, and goggles.

   In addition to ensuring that appropriate protective clothing is worn, and that application equipment is maintained in safe operating condition, special effort should be made to familiarize the applicator(s) with the project area.

2. Pesticide Handling - The following safety guidelines should be followed during specific pesticide handling activities:

   a. Pesticide Storage

      (1) Pesticide product Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are attached to this Safety Plan. MSDS should be posted at locations where pesticides are stored temporarily during project implementation.

      (2) Pesticide must be stored separately from other pesticides in well ventilated, cool, dry, secured storage areas. Herbicide should be stored in rooms separate from insecticides or fungicides to avoid contamination of the insecticide or fungicide with the herbicide. Special precautions for storing a pesticide will be described in the product's MSDS.

      (3) Post identification and warning signs on storage facilities (trailers, tankers, buildings, etc.) to advise of the contents of the stored material.

(4) Protect pesticides from inclement weather or direct sunlight. Excessive heat can cause expansion of pesticides, resulting in container rupture or overflow.

(5) Keep on-hand at least 10 gallons of clean water and soap for decontamination of workers. If more than 3 people are involved with on-site project activities, a minimum of 20 gallons should be on-hand. This water must be stored separately from that used for mixing with a pesticide, and labeled as 'WASH WATER ONLY".

(6) Provide an ABC type fire extinguisher which is readily available to the storage facility.

(7) Store empty pesticide containers in secured manner until final disposal.

(8) Keep surplus pesticides in the original container if at all possible. Repackaging from broken containers must meet the same standards as the original container if they are to be transported. In some situation, such as a pesticide fire or spillage, pesticides may be stored and transferred for short distances in nonstandard containers.

(9) Select sites for storage that will prevent contamination of streams, ponds, cisterns, food stocks, or agricultural crops adjacent to work areas.

(10) Safely store all Forest Service supplied empty pesticide containers immediately after use while arranging for disposal.

b. Transportation of Pesticide

(1) Transport from the storage area only the quantity of pesticide needed for the day's operations, and return any leftover pesticide to the storage area at the end of the day.

(2) Do not leave vehicles that are transporting pesticides unattended unless the pesticides are in a secured area.

(3) Transport pesticides with the label signal words "Danger", "Poison", or "Warning", in a section of the vehicle totally isolated from drivers or passengers. Trucks with bed decking made of wood should not be used, as spills in these trucks will probably require complete replacement of the platform planking for complete decontamination.

(4) Secure containers to prevent tipping or excess jarring during transit.

(5) Cover pesticide containers to protect them from direct sunlight while in transit to the work site and place them out of direct sunlight when on-site.

(6) Do not, under any circumstances, transport pesticide containers in the same cargo area with food, livestock feeds, or clothing.

(7) Shipping papers (for the most part, the pesticide label) covering amounts of pesticide being transported, number and size of containers, product name, chemical name, and the EPA Registration Number must accompany the pesticide(s) when they are being transported.

(8) Avoid travel adjacent to streams with loaded pesticide batch trucks by careful planning of routes. No more spray volume than necessary should be transported along these routes. Parking of trucks next to streams or lakes should be avoided whenever possible both at time of spray application and in downtime between application periods.

(9) Hip boots or chest waders should also be carried to permit working in contaminated surface water. The COR or site inspectors should normally carry this equipment in the vehicle.

(10) A roll of plastic sheeting should also be available on the tanker or accompanying vehicles. This material could also be useful immediately after a spill for ditch damming or construction of a seepage-proof sump for pumping.

(11) Open containers must never be transported.

c. Pesticide Mixing

(1) Mixing of pesticide formulations should be done away from streams, lakes, drains, ditches or other open water. Soil types and depth to groundwater should also be factors considered when selecting mixing locations. To the extent practical, select sites where soil types and depths to ground water would reduce the potential of ground water contamination in the event of pesticide spillage.

(2) Personal protective equipment must always be used when mixing and loading pesticides. This includes eye protection, boots, and unlined rubber gloves.

Eye wash safety bottles should also be located in mixing and loading areas, strictly for use in the event a pesticide is spilled or sprayed into the eyes. Water from the eye wash bottles should never be used for any other purpose.

d. Pesticide Disposal - The following precautions should be taken in disposing of waste pesticide materials and containers:

(1) Rinse empty containers three times with the pesticide carrier and pour the washings back into the spray tank for application to the project target area as a pesticide treatment. The volume of diluent should be 10 percent of the container volume for each rinse.

(2) Do not reuse empty pesticide containers for unauthorized use. Encourage the pesticide supplier to recycle empty containers (generally done with larger drums).

(3) After the containers have been properly rinsed, they are to be disposed of at a state-approved sanitary landfill. Empty containers should not be allowed to accumulate.

(4) Punch holes in metal and plastic containers and break glass containers when depositing them in a sanitary landfill to ensure against reuse.

(5) Handle empty pesticide containers and waste material with the same caution accorded the active ingredient, including the use of protective clothing.

(6) Move the containers to the disposal site with extreme care.

3. Pesticide Spills - When a spill occurs, immediately determine if any person is injured or has come in contact with the pesticide. Each situation may differ, but the major and immediate effort should be to assist injured personnel and minimize further contamination. Accordingly, the following must be accomplished as rapidly as possible:

a. Remove injured persons from the site to a safe area.

b. Remove contaminated clothing from the injured, and others if necessary, and wash the individuals with detergent and water or clean as specified by the manufacturer.

c. Immediately seek medical assistance for injured and contaminated persons. Do not leave injured or contaminated individuals alone.

A small unplanned discharge of pesticide (less than 1 gallon of formulation) resulting from equipment failure, such as a leaky nozzle, or other minor mechanical problem, is not considered a spill. However, do not allow leaks in the pesticide application or mixing equipment to continue.

Spilled pesticides must be contained as much as possible on the site where the spill occurs. The spilled pesticide must be kept from entering wells, ditches, or other water systems.
In the event of a spill:

The objective is to take immediate action to minimize the spill contamination until additional help and equipment can assist in completing clean-up.

The action taken will be commensurate with the size and location of the spill and will include some or all of the following steps:

a. Wear appropriate protective apparel from the spill kit. This includes eye protection, coveralls or rain suit, and rubber boots or overshoes and gloves.

b. Prevent further leakage by positioning the pesticide container, or by applying a seal to the leak with rags, tape or other material at hand.

c. Separate leaking containers from other containers.

d. Take appropriate action to prevent unprotected persons from coming in contact with the spilled pesticide.

e. Confine the spill to prevent it from spreading. Encircle the spill area with a dike of sand, absorbent material, or as a last resort dirt or rags if necessary, dig a ditch to direct the spill flow away from sensitive areas.

f. If a spill involves a small water course, a dam of activated charcoal can be used to filter the water. For larger waterways, baled straw may be used to contain the spill. Dam or divert the flow of clean water around the spill if possible.

g. Cover the spill with an absorbent material if the spill is liquid. (Note: Absorbent materials must be disposed of as waste pesticide.)

h. Sawdust may be mixed with spilled pesticide to absorb the spill. This material should be transferred to metal containers and transported to a disposal site prescribed by the COR.

If the spill occurs in the vicinity of swampland or other wet terrain which would become contaminated, farm lime should be used to treat the affected area. If spill occurs near stream, absorbent and contaminated soil shall be removed from immediate area.

Prevent ignition of flammable materials by eliminating sources of ignition for example: exhausts, electric motors, gasoline engines, cigarettes.

If needed, secure available equipment to build ponding areas so that spill does not reach waterways. Under no circumstances should this construction equipment be used if the operator is not qualified to operate the equipment.

Initiate environmental monitoring as soon as is practical. The degree of urgency for environmental monitoring is directly related to the amount of pesticide spilled and its location to sensitive areas and species.

Emergency information on the handling of the spill of a specific pesticide is available on a 24-hour basis from the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN), toll free at **1-800-858-7378**.

If additional emergency information is needed, the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) can provide assistance in conducting an emergency clean-up of large spills of pesticides or other hazardous chemicals. If the NPTN is unable to provide the necessary information, they will contact the CHEMTREC. CHEMTREC can be contacted, toll-free, at **1-800-424-9300**.

Pesticide Responsibilities Under Contract

The contractor is responsible for spill containment and clean-up under the direction of the COR.

The contractor's personnel should be equipped and trained to take proper action in an emergency. The primary responsibility rests with the Contractor to control spill, minimize contamination, and conduct clean-up operations. Spills resulting from the actions of the Contractor should be contained and corrected by the Contractor.

Pesticide spills may present an emergency situation requiring cooperation of all parties. The contractor will be provided with any needed information and assistance to insure protection of human health and the environment.

If the contractor fails to initiate action on a spill, the COR or project supervisor shall initiate corrective action.

As soon as is practical, follow the direction described under "ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURES" section.

After spill containment or clean-up, decontaminate equipment or other items contaminated with pesticide. Decontaminate tools, vehicles, concrete slabs, etc. with a solution consisting of: 1) one quart sodium hypochlorite plus one cup detergent in two gallons of water; 2) 5% sodium carbonate (soda ash) solution plus detergent; or 3) 5% trisodium phosphate solution plus detergent. Scrub thoroughly and follow with a clean water rinse. Inspect surrounding area for possible contamination and leave entire area safe and in usable condition.

APPENDIX A

AIRCRAFT PRE-ACCIDENT PLAN

AIRCRAFT PRE-ACCIDENT PLAN AND HAZARD MAP INSTRUCTIONS

Although no one conducts aviation operations with the intent of having an accident, the possibility is always there. When an accident does happen, one very common factor occurs and that is CONFUSION. The unit that has control of one or more aircraft can preplan most of the things that must take place in the event of an accident. This should eliminate most of the confusion that usually occurs and assist in expediting search and rescue efforts.

Another key element in safe aviation operations is the assurance that all flight crews are familiar with the known flight hazards of the area in which they will be operating.

The last two pages of Appendix A provide guidelines for establishing a hazard map for your local area.

General:

This plan establishes the actions to take in the event of an overdue aircraft, an aircraft accident or incident.

The scope of this plan outlines the basic procedures necessary to activate all emergency search, crash and rescue services as well as associated support activities as rapidly and orderly as possible.

The plan is broken down into three categories: **OVERDUE AIRCRAFT, CRASHED AIRCRAFT ON, AND OFF AN AIRPORT/HELIPORT**. Each category lists actions to take and references either Appendix B, C, or D for phone numbers and sequence. Do not delay notification because one or two items in the Appendix are unknown at the time--GET THE BALL ROLLING; keep an accurate written log and fill in the blanks as best you can.

"SOMEONE'S LIFE MAY DEPEND ON IT!"

OVERDUE AIRCRAFT

1. Obtain available information outlined in Appendix B.

2. Call Project Operations Center: (301) **509-6582**

   Who will:

   a. Call local FAA Flight Service Station: (410) **787-0040**

   b. Notify Regional Aviation Safety Officer: Greg Frederick
   (414) **297-3744**

   c. Notify Regional Aviation Office: (414) **297-3744**

      (1) Local Law Enforcement: (410) **228-3101**

OVERDUE AIRCRAFT

CRASHED AIRCRAFT - OFF AIRPORT/HELIPORT

1. Rescue survivors - Render first aid.
2. Coordinate local crash/rescue, if available.
3. Witnesses of aircraft accident will complete actions in Appendix D.
4. Complete actions in Appendix D.
5. Get information in Appendix C.
6. Call Project Operations Center: Brad Onken (301) **509-5682**

   Who will:

   a) Notify Regional Aviation Safety Officer: Greg Frederick (414) **297-3744**

   b) Notify Regional Aviation Office: (414) **297-3744**

CRASHED AIRCRAFT - OFF AIRPORT/HELIPORT

CRASHED AIRCRAFT - ON AIRPORT/HELIPORT

1. Call local crash/rescue, if available: Emergency - **911**
2. Rescue survivors - render first aid.
3. Evacuate injured.
   a. Notify hospital, doctor: (410) **228-5511**
   b. Notify local law enforcement: (410) **228-3101**
4. Complete actions in Appendix D.
5. Get information in Appendix C.
6. Call:
   a. Regional Aviation Safety Officer: Greg Frederick
      (414) **297-3744**
   b. Regional Aviation Office: (414) **292-3744**

CRASHED AIRCRAFT - ON AIRPORT/HELIPORT

LOCAL OPERATIONAL AREA HAZARD MAP

Aircraft operating at the low altitudes are subject to a high risk mishap environment. Several wire strikes, often culminating in a catastrophic accident, occur within flight operations each year. To minimize this risk, a detailed knowledge of the area to be flown and the awareness of the many obstacles which may be encountered is an essential part of the accident prevention program.

The development of a Local Operational Area Hazard Map, with constant updating as changes occur, will help in increasing the pilot's awareness of existing "wire" or "obstacle" hazards which may be encountered during operations at low altitudes.

The following is recommended:

1. A map scale of ½" to the mile or as close as you can get.

2. Cover with a hard, clear plastic sheet to facilitate nonpermanent hazard notations.

3. Post hazard map where all pilots are briefed and shown the map.

4. Assure that all pilots are briefed and shown the map.

5. Obtain current information from the materials/agencies listed below:

    a. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA):
        (1) Notice to Airmen on parachute operations
        (2) Glider operation
        (3) Military low-level operations
        (4) Areas of extreme turbulence

    b. Sectional Aeronautical Charts and FAA Flight Service Station for low-level military training routes (MTR).

6. Utilize the legend on the following page for hazard marking.

HAZARD MAP INSTRUCTIONS

HAZARD	LEGEND HIGHLIGHTER COLOR	SYMBOL
Power lines/Wires & Cable Crossings	Red	Railroad tracks
Towers	Red	Dot
Aerial Activities	Yellow	Line w/hashlines
Military Routes	Red	Wide solid line
Airports	Yellow	Colored runway
Heliports	Yellow	Dot
Restricted Areas	Red	Line through a row of x's
Known Extreme Turbulence	Red	Contour line of e's

HAZARD MAP INSTRUCTIONS

APPENDIX B

AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

Date: _____ Local Time: _____

1. Name of pilot.
2. Names of passengers/crew members (how many?)
3. Aircraft tail number.
4. Type of aircraft.
5. Color of aircraft.
6. Type mission.
7. Last known point of takeoff.
8. Last known location.
9. Point of intended landing.
10. Was flight plan filed with FAA?
11. Was flight following being accomplished?
12. Time aircraft was due at destination.
13. Name, telephone number and location of person coordinating location effort.

NOTE: Aircraft is considered overdue 30 minutes after filed arrival time or position report.

REMARKS:

APPENDIX C

AVIATION SAFETY COMMUNIQUE
(AIRCRAFT INITIAL INCIDENT/ACCIDENT REPORT FORM)

SAFECOM

AVIATION SAFETY COMMUNIQUE

Reported By (Optional)
Name_____Phone_____
Organization_____Date__/__/__

EVENT
Date __/__/__ Local time ____ Injuries? Y__ N__ Damage? Y__ N__
Mo Day Yr 24 hour clock
Location_____State __
Airport, City, Lat/Long, or Fire Name

MISSION
Type_____Procurement_____
Pax,Cargo,Recon,Sling,Longline,etc. Contract,CWN,Rental,Fleet,etc.

Number of Persons Onboard____Special Use? Y__ N__ Haz Mat Onboard? Y__N__

Departure Point_____Destination_____

AIRCRAFT

(Reg)N#_____Manufacturer_____Model_____

Owner/Operator_____Pilot_____

NARRATIVE Please provide a brief explanation of the event.

This form is used to report any condition, observance, maintenance problem, act or circumstance which has potential to cause an aviation-related mishap.
Form FS 5700-14 (OAS-34) Jan 96 Data Tracking#_____

CORRECTIVE ACTION

Send to:

U.S. Forest Service-Local Forest and Regional Aviation Safety Officer in which the event took place.

U.S. Department of the Interior-Through Bureau channels to OAS Aviation Safety Manager, P.O. Box 15428, Boise, ID 83715-5428 or Submit electronically through SAFETYNET at (208) 387-5823 (8-1-N).

APPENDIX D

AIRCRAFT RESCUE INSTRUCTIONS

AIRCRAFT RESCUE INSTRUCTIONS

At an aircraft crash site, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), has officially stated and declared that all crash sites are considered contaminated and injuries inflicted from debris could be fatal, based on HIB and Hepatitis B research reports. It is very critical that these sites be handled with the utmost care from the time of the accident until properly-clothed investigators arrive at the site. The least disturbed the crash site remains, the easier it becomes to investigate the cause.

1. Rescue

    a. Assist survivors and render first aid until relieved by medical personnel.

    b. If there is any danger of post-crash fire, move survivors a safe distance away.

    c. Keep bystanders and unauthorized personnel out of crash area.

    d. Establish a "No Smoking" rule. Fire and explosion are "real" dangers with residual fuel and hot metals.

2. Search the wreckage carefully for other survivors.

3. Notify the Aviation Safety Officer direct.

4. Preserve the accident site. The area to be quarantined shall not be less than 300 feet in diameter (length of a football field) and encompasses the entire wreckage. Every piece of the aircraft and its location is important to the investigators. Nothing should be disturbed. Use local law enforcement to secure site.

5. **Identify witnesses.

    a. Obtain written statements, if possible.

    b. Names, addresses, phone numbers.

**This is a very critical element.

APPENDIX E

FLIGHT SERVICES

FLIGHT SERVICES

FAA FLIGHT SERVICE:	Leesburg, VA Baltimore Office	**1-800-942-7433** (410) **787-0040**
AIRPORTS:	Cambridge Airport Route 50/Aireys Road Cambridge, MD	(410) **228-4571**
	Easton Airport Route 50 & Woods Road Cambridge, MD	(410) **822-8560**

FLIGHT SERVICES

APPENDIX F

EMERGENCY SERVICES IN PROJECT AREA

EMERGENCY SERVICES

COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES:	
Dorchester County Health Department Route 50 & Woods Road Cambridge, MD	(410) **228-3223**
HOSPITALS:	
Dorchester General Hospital 300 Byrn Street Cambridge, MD	(410) **228-5511**
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT:	(Emergency **911**)
Dorchester County Sheriff 829 Fieldcrest Road Cambridge, MD	(410) **228-4142**
STATE POLICE:	(Emergency **911**)
Maryland State Police 503 Court Lane Cambridge, MD	(410) **228-3101**
FIRE DEPARTMENTS:	
Dorchester Fire Control	(410) **228-2222/2223**
Church Creek Fire Tower (MD Forest Service)	(410) **228-1861**
POISON CONTROL CENTER:	**1-800-492-2414**
CENTER FOR OIL/TOXIC CHEMICAL SPILLS:	**1-800-424-8802**

APPENDIX G

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

USDA Forest Service

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS
(Instructions on Reverse & Ref. FSH 6709.12)

1. Primary Job/Project: GYPSY MOTH PROJECT
2. Location: Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge
3. Unit: FHP
4. Name of Analyst: Karen D. Felton
5. Job Title of Analyst: Forestry Technician
6. Date Prepared: 4/11/95

7. Tasks/Procedures	8. Hazards	9. Abatement Actions Engineering Controls * Substitution * Admin Controls * PPE
Handling Heavy Tanks and Drums	Strains and Fractures	Use mechanical lifting devices, avoid strains, wear gloves and wear hard-toe boots.
Helium Tanks	Compressed Gas/Strains	Anchor tanks when transporting in vehicles; protect valves; avoid dropping. Escaping gas could cause container to become a projectile.
Filling Balloons with Helium	Balloon Rupture	Inspect balloon before inflation for defects; do not over-inflate.
Foot Travel	Fatigue	Divide heavy loads. Take breaks. Stay in shape.
	Night Travel	Recon during daylight. Use head lamps. Notify landowner in advance. Wear hard hat and eye protection. Flashlights
	Getting Lost	Use landmarks for guidance. Follow land feature, i.e., streams. Trust the compass.
	Falling	Learn to fall. Wear good boots (8-inch tops, lug soles, leather).
	Hunting Seasons	Wear fluorescent colors.
	Forest Vegetation	Wear hard hats, eye protection, canvas clothing.
	Fences	Cross at gates or near posts; do not stretch wire. Avoid barbs with clothing; wear gloves. Consider all electric fences to be live.
Aircraft	Propeller	Stay at least 100 feet away from aircraft. Approach only with approval of pilot.
Handling Pesticides	Exposure	Flag handling area and post signs; have wash and first aid equipment on site.
	Hypersensitivity	Hypersensitive people should not be employed for the project.
	Mixing	Eye protection and gloves are required. Head cover and respirators are optional.
Exposure to:	Gypsy Moths	Hairs from moths can cause irritations to the skin and airway. Wear long-sleeved shirts and use respirators if hairs are in the air.
	Biting/Stinging Insects	Blouse pants; wear long-sleeved shirts; apply repellant; check for ticks frequently.
	Poison Ivy	Ivy prevention cream before exposure is optional. Wash affected area. Wash clothes separately.
	Poisonous Snakes	Wear high top leather boots; loose fitting clothes; watch where stepping. Bite victims should be taken to hospital rather than treated in the field.
		Snake chaps are optional.
Vehicle Travel	Good Conditions	Limit speed; plan your route; watch for objects in your path, i.e., deer, children, rocks, etc.; drive defensively; wear seat belts. *
	Reduced Visibility Conditions Due to Poor Light, Rain, Dust, Fog, Etc.	Drive with lights on all of the time when visibility is reduced. Wear seat belts. Drive defensively.
		* Only current licensed drivers
	Parking	Make sure vehicle is safely off road

10. Approved by: Bradley P. Onks
11. Title: Entomologist
12. Date: 4/11/95

Previous edition is obsolete

(over)

FS-6700-7 (2/94)

APPENDIX H

TOXICOLOGY PROFILES

Foray® 48B

Flowable Concentrate

Forest, Trees and Shrubs

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. *kurstaki*, 10,600 International Units (IU)/mg of product (equivalent to 48 billion IU/GAL.)..... 2.1%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....97.9%
TOTAL.....100%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: *HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS:* May cause eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, open wounds or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Applicators and other handlers should wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in interior plantscapes, ornamental gardens parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds.

Not for use on trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for the production of timber or wood products, or for research purposes.

FORAY contains the spores and endotoxin crystals of *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*. FORAY is a stomach poison and has high specific activity against lepidopterous larvae. After ingestion, larvae stop feeding within hours and die 2-5 days later. Maximum activity is exhibited against early instar larvae. FORAY 48B Flowable Concentrate may be used for both ground and aerial application. The product should be shaken or stirred before use. Add some water to the tank mix, pour the recommended amount of FORAY 48B into the tank and then add the remaining amount of water to obtain the proper mix ratio. Agitate as necessary to maintain the suspension. The diluted mix should be used within 72 hours.

Ground Application: Use an adequate amount of tank mix to obtain thorough coverage without excessive run off. Use the recommended per acre dosages of FORAY 48B in the following amounts of water:

High volume hydraulic sprayers	100 gallons
Mist blowers	10 gallons

Aerial Application: FORAY 48B may be applied aerially, either alone or diluted with water at the dosages shown in the application rates table. Spray volumes of 32-128 ounces per acre are recommended. Best results are expected when FORAY 48B is applied to dry foliage.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL: FORAY may be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of waste.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store in temperatures above freezing and below 32 degrees C (90 degrees F).

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility in accordance with federal and local regulations.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

APPLICATION RATES:

Crop	Pests	Rate* (pts/acre)	Dosage* (BIU/Acre)
Forests, Shade Trees, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Sugar Maple Trees, Ornamental Fruit, Nut and Citrus Trees	Gypsy moth	1.3-6	8-40
	Spruce budworm, browntail moth, Douglas fir tussock moth, coneworm	1.3-5	8-30
	Tussock moths, pine butterfly, bagworm, leafrollers, tortix, mimosa webworm, tent caterpillar, jackpine budworm, black headed budworm, elm spanworm, saddled prominent, saddleback caterpillar and hemlock looper	1-2.7	6-16
	Redhumped caterpillars, spring and fall cankerworm, California oakworm, fall webworm	0.7-1.3	4-8

* Use the higher recommended rates on advanced larval stages or under high density larval populations.

WARRANTY: NOVO NORDISK MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR OTHERWISE EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, concerning this product or its uses which extend beyond the use of the product under normal conditions in accord with the statements made on this label. In no case shall the seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

SPECIMEN LABEL

EPA Registration No. 58998-7
EPA Est. No. 58998-DN-002

1A93(NoCommWPS)

MANUFACTURED FOR:
Novo Nordisk
33 Turner Road
Danbury, Connecticut 06813-1907

NET CONTENT
(U.S. GALLONS)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET **FORAY® 48B**

Date of Issue: 3/92; Revised 09/94

1. Identification of the Preparation and of the Company

Manufacturer:
Novo Nordisk A/S
Novo Alle
DK-2800 Bagsvaerd, DENMARK

US Office:
Novo Nordisk Bioindustrials Inc.
33 Turner Road
Danbury CT 06813-1907

Telephone: (203) 790-2600 Telefax: (203) 790-2748 Emergency No.: (800) 424-9300

Product Name: Foray® 48B
Product Code: 601-7500
EPA Registration No.: 58998-7
Einecs Number: 3808.10.90.0

Description: Biological insecticide. Aqueous suspension of Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner subsp. kurstaki spores and protein crystals.

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

	wt%	CAS Registry No.	TLV/PEL
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki active crystal protein	2.2	68038-71-1	Non-hazardous
Inert ingredients	97.8	Trade secret	Not established

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview: Keep out of reach of children. Avoid inhalation and contact with skin or eyes.
Acute Effects: Inhalation: None known to exist. Skin/Eye contact: Transient irritation may occur.
Skin absorption: Not known. Swallowing: None known to exist.

4. First Aid Measures

Ingestion: Rinse mouth and throat with clear clean water. Inhalation: Remove from exposure.
Skin: Flush skin with plenty of soap and water. Eyes: Flush with plenty of water.
Get medical attention, if irritation persists.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None. Extinguishing Media: Water, foam, halones.
HMIS Rating: Health = 0, Flammability = 1, Reactivity = 0 Fire and Explosion Hazards: None known.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Avoid inhalation of dust or aerosols. Avoid skin and eye contact.
After spillage: Spilled product should be removed immediately to avoid formation of dust from dried product. Take up by mechanical means. Spillage should be rinsed or vacuumed. Dilute remainder with plenty of water. Provide for sufficient ventilation.

7. Handling and Storage

Avoid formation of dust or aerosols during handling/pouring. Avoid splashing and high pressure washing. Provide for good ventilation of the room, when handling this product. Store container in a cool place (Preferably at 40 - 50°F). If stored at max. of 40° F the shelf-life of the product is two years.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection: Use when handling dust or aerosols.
Hand Protection: Water-proof gloves.
Eye Protection: Protecting glasses or eye shield, as appropriate.
Ventilation: Local exhaust as necessary to reduce, prevent, and control dust exposure.
Other: Long-sleeved shirt and pants and shoes plus socks.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Color: Light brown
Form: Suspension
Solubility, water: Readily mixable
Suspensibility: Greater than 80% after 30min.

Odor: Pungent, bacterial odor.
Relative density: 1.12 - 1.20 g/cm$_3$
pH-value: 4.1 - 4.8 (in 10% solution)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Foray 48B is chemically not reactive. This product is stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur. No hazardous combustion or decomposition products are known. Product is not known to be incompatible with any packing material.

11. Toxicology Information

	EPA toxicity Category
Oral LD_{50}: > 5000 mg/kg body weight	Category IV
Eye Irritation: Mild irritation. Reversible within 7 days.	Category III
Dermal LD_{50}: > 2500 mg/kg body weight	Category III
Inhalation LC_{50}: > 6.81 mg/l of air	Category IV
Skin Irritation: Slight skin reactions up to 24 hours after treatment	Category IV

12. Ecological Information

Studies on non-targets have been performed without identifying any organisms at risk. The following species have been included in the testing:

Mammals (Rats, Rabbits), Freshwater aquatic invertebrate (Daphnia magna, Rainbow Trout), Birds (Mallard Duck, Bobwhite), Non-target insects (Green Lacewing Larvae, Hymenopteran Pedibus Foveolatus, Ladybird Beetles, and Honey Bees.

13. Disposal Considerations

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or disposal of waste. Dispose of waste and containers in accordance with current local and federal regulations.

14. Transport Information

IMDG (Sea): Unclassified pesticide, non-hazardous biological product.
IATA (Air): Ok for passenger aircraft.
HS Code: 3808.10.90.0
UN Class: Exempt from UN-classification.

15. Regulatory Information

Keep out of reach of children.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feed.
Keep in a cool place.
To be used as an insecticide against Lepidopterous species according to national label recommendations.

16. Other Information

For information on re-entry and pre-harvest interval confer national label recommendations.

The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by technically knowledgeable personnel and to best of our knowledge is true and accurate. It is not intended to be all inclusive and the manner and conditions of use and handling may involve other or additional considerations.

All goods supplied by Novo Nordisk A/S are of high grade and are believed to be suitable for the recommended purposes, but as control cannot be exercised over their storage or use, no responsibility will be accepted for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application, or use.

APPENDIX I

MAPS

* General Location

* Treatment Areas

* Medical Facilities

General location map of the Dorchester County Airport, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge and Piscataway Park.

- Dorchester County Airport

- Piscataway Park

- Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge